Gazette of the United States.

[No. LXVI.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1789. [Published on Wednesday and Saturday.]

THE TABLET.——No. LXVI.

"Noise made to a man's honor is never shocking to him."

THE love of fame not only prevails as universally as any other passion, but its effects are stronger and more conspicuous, than can be produced by any other motives. An avaricious man may be active and diligent in his pursuits; but when money is the main object of his exertions, he will bear few inconveniences, and run few risques, compared with what will be cheerfully sustained by those, whom the love of applause actuates. I know of no circumstance that more emphatically marks the difference of vigor between motives of gain and motives of honor, than the different feelings that noise and bustle can excite on persons, who are stimulated by one or the other of those passions.

Whoever has observed a candidate for a popular election, in his attempts to carry his point, must have seen a striking demonstration of the efficacious influence of the love of honor. My friend HONORCAPTUS, whom I once supposed a very quiet, domestic man, has lately become ambitious of political distinction. When I was first informed that such a spark of ambition began to kindle within him, I imagined he would soon be disgusted, if he really made an experiment, in the course of life, to which he was aspiring. I have however been deceived. No man of my acquaintance bears the clamors and tumult, which attend public business, with more apparent tranquility and fortitude than HONORCAPTUS. This is the more extraordinary, as he appears, when at home, to be averse to any kind of noise or disturbance. The prattle of his children meets with a frown; and his servants can never hope to escape punishment, should they laugh or sing in his hearing. This good man, when he is engaged with his neighbors at a country tavern, tranquilizes his spirits and bears the rudest shocks of impertinence without a complaint. Though in his own house, when only attended by his family, he loves silence and quietude, yet he is the first man to promote waggery and merriment, in circles of men, whose votes he wishes to obtain.

I could point the reader to innumerable instances of men, whose actions afford a proof that the love of influence and fame is one of the most active springs of human nature. But who is there to doubt the truth of the observation, even if I had been silent on the subject? It will not, I believe, be doubted by any one. There is however a useful inference to be drawn from the belief that the passion, to which I allude, exists in the breasts of all men, and operates in most men, as their strongest impulse to action. A little reflection will convince us that the passion itself should neither be concealed nor extinguished. It should early be encouraged and controled. The first dawn of it, in an infant, should be diverted from improper objects, as far as is practicable, and turned into those channels where it can run with safety and advantage. It can seldom be detrimental to a man to possess vigorous passions, if he hrs been taught, on what occasions, and in what manner it is proper to exercise them. Ambition, when it prompts men to vicious or dishonorable courses, proves pernicious to the person himself, and to the community. But even this is less to be feared, than the conduct of a man, in whom ambition has been destroyed. From improper ideas of merit, a man may seek applause by mean and perverse actions. The fault is not to be ascribed to his love of fame, but to his ignorance of what really is praiseworthy. Youth should be inspired with honest and generous sentiments, and learn to distinguish actions of real worth and excellence from those which catch momentary applause from the ignorant and undiscerning. The force therefore of the passion need not be abated, but the objects to which it is directed should be chosen with great precaution, and managed with great care and address.

LETTER from Dr. FRANKLIN to the late Dr. MATHER, of Boston.

REVEREND SIR,

I RECEIVED your kind letter, with your excellent advice to the people of the United States, which I read with great pleasure, and hope it will be duly regarded. Such writings, though they may be lightly passed over by many readers, yet if they make a deep impression on one active mind in a hundred, the effects may be considerable. Permit me to mention one little instance, which, tho it relates to myself, will not be quite uninteresting to you. When I was a boy I met with a book, entitled, "*Essays to do good*," which I think was written by your father. It had been so little regarded by a former possessor, that several leaves of it were torn out; but the remainder gave me such a turn of thinking as to have an influence on my conduct thro life; for I have always set a greater value on the character of a *Doer of Good*, than any other kind of reputation —and if I have been, as you seem to think, a useful citizen, the public owes the advantage of it to that book. You mention your being in your 78th year —I am in my 79th;—we are grown old together. It is now more than 60 years since I left Boston, but I remember, well, both your father and grandfather, having heard them both in the pulpit, and seen them in their houses. The last time I saw your father was in the beginning of 1724, when I visited him after my first trip to Pennsylvania. He received me in his library, and on my taking leave, shewed me a shorter way out of the house through a narrow passage, which was crossed by a beam over head. We were still talking as I withdrew, he accompanying me behind, and I turning partly towards him, when he said hastily, *stoop stoop!* I did not understand him, till I felt my head hit against the beam. He was a man who never missed any occasion of giving instruction, and upon this he said to me, "*You are young, and have the world before you; stoop as you go thro it, and you will miss many hard thumps.*"— This advice, thus beat into my heart, has frequently been of use to me, and I often think of it, when I see pride mortified, and misfortunes brought upon people by their carrying their heads too high.

I long much to see again my native place, and once hoped to lay my bones there. I left it in 1723. I visited it in 1733, 1743, 1753, and 1763. In 1773 I was in England—In 1775 I had a sight of it, but could not enter, it being in possession of the enemy. I did hope to have been there in 1783, but could not obtain my dismission from this employment here: And now, I fear, I shall never have that happiness. My best wishes however attend my dear country, *esto perpetua*. It is now blest with an excellent constitution, may it last forever!

This powerful monarchy continues its friendship for the United States. It is a friendship of the utmost importance to our security, and should be carefully cultivated. Britain has not yet well digested the loss of its dominion over us, and has still, at times, some flattering hopes of recovering it. Accidents may encrease those hopes, and encourage dangerous attempts. A breach between us and France, would infallibly bring the English again upon our backs; and yet we have some wild heads among our countrymen who are endeavoring to weaken that connection.

Let us preserve our reputation by performing our engagements, our credit by fulfilling our contracts, and our friends, by gratitude and kindness—for we know not how soon we may again have occasion for all of them.

With great and sincere esteem,
I have the honor to be,
Reverend Sir,
Your most obedient and
most humble servant,
B. FRANKLIN.

Passy, May 12, 1784.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 26, 1789.

At a meeting of the Pennsylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c. An essay of a Plan for improving the condition of Free Negroes, was presented by the committee appointed to prepare it, which after deliberate consideration was adopted as follows:

A PLAN FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE FREE BLACKS.

THE business relative to Free Blacks shall be transacted by a committee of twenty-four persons, annually elected by ballot, at the meeting of this Society in the month called April; and in order to perform the different services, with expedition, regularity, and energy; this committee shall resolve itself into the following sub-committees, viz.

I. *A Committee of Inspection*, who shall superintend the morals, general conduct, and ordinary situation of the Free Negroes, and afford them advice and instruction; protection from wrongs; and other friendly offices.

II. *A Committee of Guardians*, who shall place out children and young people with suitable persons, that they may (during a moderate time of apprenticeship, or servitude) learn some trade or other business of subsistence- The committee may effect this partly by a persuasive influence on parents, and the persons concerned; and partly by co-operating with the laws which are, or may be enacted for this, and similar purposes; in forming contracts on these occasions, the committee shall secure to the society, as far as may be practicable the right of guardianship, over the persons so bound.

III. *A Committee of Education*, who shall superintend the school instruction of the children, and youth of the Free blacks; they may either influence them to attend regularly the schools already established in this city, or form others with this view; they shall in either case provide that, the pupils may receive such learning, as is necessary for their future situation in life; and especially a deep impression of the most important, and generally acknowledged moral and religious principles. They shall also procure, and preserve a regular record of the marriages, births and manumissions of all Free Blacks.

IV. *A Committee of Employ*, who shall endeavour to procure constant employment for those Free Negroes, who are able to work: as the want of this would occasion poverty, idleness, and many vicious habits. This committee will, by sedulous enquiry, be enabled to find common labour for a great number; they will also provide, that such as indicate proper talents, may learn various trades, which may be done by prevailing upon them to bind themselves for such a term of years, as shall compensate their masters for the expense and trouble of instruction, and maintenance. The committee may attempt the institution of some useful, and simple manufactures, which require but little skill, and also may assist in commencing business, such as appear to be qualified for it.

Whenever the committee of inspection shall find persons of a particular description, requiring attention, they shall immediately direct them to that committee, of whose care they are the proper objects.

In matters of a mixed nature the commitees shall confer, and if necessary act in concert. Affairs of great importance, shall be referred to the whole committee.

The expense incurred by the prosecution of this plan, shall be defrayed by a fund to be formed by donations, or subscriptions for these particular purposes, and to be kept separate from the other funds of this society.

The committee shall make a report of their proceedings, and of the state of their stock to the society at their quarterly meetings, in the months called April and October.

PROGRESS OF THE FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, FRANCE, OCT. 8.

THE two following articles of the constitution were voted without any debate.

"7. The legislative body shall present their decrees to the King to be sanctioned, in order, as they shall be presented, or all together at the end of each session.

"8. The Royal assent to each decree shall be expressed by this formula, signed by the King, Le Roi consent, et fera executer. The King's suspensive negative by this formula, Le Roi examinera."

A third, directing that after assenting to a decree, the King should order it to be sealed with the Great Seals, and transmitted to the courts of justice, Assemblies of Administration, and municipalities, to be registered, published, and executed, occasioned much debate.

It was observed, that in settling the form of promulgating laws, such despotic phrases, as Nous voulons et nous plait; de notre certaine science, pleine puissance et autorite royale, should be abolished, and a form introduced expressive of the right and authority of the people, exercised by their representatives.

Accordingly M. Freteau proposed the preamble to be "Louis par la grace de Dieu, et par la loi du Royaume, Roi de France, &c." "Louis by the grace of God, and the law of the Realm, King of France, &c."

After an amendment by M. de Mirabeau, passed in the affirmative.

"Louis by the grace of God, and the constitutional law of the State, King of the French, to all men, present and to come, greeting:

"The National Assembly has decreed, we wil; and ordain as follows." And after this preamble, the decree to follow.

The words the King of the French, instead of the King of France, were adopted, being the literal translation of the old words Rex Francorum, which expressed the idea of King of Freemen.

FRIDAY, OCT. 10. The following letter was received from the King.

GENTLEMEN,

The instances of attachment and fidelity which I have received from the good city of Paris, and the invitation of the commons have determined me to fix my permanent abode there; and in the confidence which I have, that you will not separate from me, I invite you to chuse Commissioners to select the most proper place for the Nation-

al Assembly to sit in. I shall give the necessary orders to prepare it. I shall facilitate and expedite the measures which mutual confidence may require. LOUIS.

This letter occasioned some debate, and some members argued against their removal to Paris.

It was put to the voice, and by a great majority it was decided that they should remove to Paris, conformable to their declaration to the King.

Several of the representatives imagining that the National Assembly is on the eve of being deprived if its liberty, and that on its removal to Paris it will be dangerous to manifest opinions contrary to those of the multitude, have demanded passports.

Several Members complained of the insults offered to themselves and other representatives by the populace; among other things it was observed, that they wanted to assassinate M. Tirieu, one of the deputies who accompanied the King to Paris. One gentleman asserted, that his own house would have been plundered, had it it not been for the National militia—The subject was adjourned.

M. de Mirabeau complained to the Assembly of some expressions used by M. de St. Priest, Minister for Paris, on Monday last, which he said might have been attended with fatal consequences.

M. Mirabeau asserted, that when 4 or 5000 women arrived at Versailles from Paris on purpose for bread, they addressed themselves to M. de St. Priest; who replied in the following words: "Ladies, when you had but one King you never wanted bread—at present you have 1200—go and ask them for some."

This affair which excited the most lively sensations in the Assembly, was ordered immediately to be reported to the Committee of Inquiry.

LONDON.

MIRABEAU.

M. de Mirabean, whose name is frequently heard in the debates of the French Parliament, was first brought into public notice during the administration of M. de Calonne, who employed him in an inferior capacity as an agent to scrutinize into the conduct of the Prussian Cabinet, at the moment when the late Monarch was on the eve of dissolution, which threatened to produce a Revolution in the Germanic system.

His letters to the French Minister, during his residence at Berlin, betrayed strong marks of ability and talents for intrigue; and the best proof of their importance is, that having been since published, under the title of, "The secret History of the Court of Berlin," the King of Prussia had sufficient influence at the court of Versailles to get the book condemned by the laws of France, and it was afterwards burnt by the common hangman. To give it greater celebrity, the condemnation of it was preceded by a funeral oration from the King's Advocate General.

Notwithstanding M. de Mirabeau's acknowledged talents in the line in which he was employed, it is certain from his own letters that the court of France did not think proper to trust him with any of the secrets of the cabinet, for the want of which information he was always in the dark, and unable to proceed perhaps to the extent of his abilities. At the expiration of a year, M. de Mirabeau was recalled.

M. de Mirabeau has been compared by his own countrymen, to Cataline, and probably with great justice. His superior and uncommon talents are considered as a misfortune, rather than as a service to his country—and while they strike the mind with admiration, they are never heard without fear and distrust. Tho of noble extraction, his abilities have neither been able to procure him a character nor fortune; for being a man of the most degenerate and base principles, he is shunned rather than courted by his fellow citizens; and hence it is that his fine arguments in the debates of the national assembly make little or no impression, and he is obliged to write a journal of the proceedings of that Assembly as a means of livelihood.

Latest accounts of the Disturbances at Versailles.

THE King's government may now be supposed to be at an end. In fact, he is the prisoner, not of the nation, but of the people of Paris; and perhaps foreign Princes might, without any violation of the laws of nations, or the rights of Sovereigns, refuse to recognize any longer his Ambassadors, as the representatives of a Sovereign and independent Prince; for no two characters belong less to any man, than sovereignty and independence do to Louis XVI. at this moment. Nay, this unfortunate Prince, whose fault lies not in his heart, holds not merely his crown, but his very life, at the will of a multitude whose importance depends upon commotions, and who, under a settled government, however free, must sink into the situation of hewers of wood, and drawers of water.

The situation of the King is truly deplorable, when he was at Versailles he did not think his life secure, though he was surrounded by the corps of life guards, the 100 Swiss, and the regiment of dragoons called Les trois Eveches, from the three bishoprics of Toul, Metz and Verdun, in Lorraine, where it was raised.

It was resolved, therefore, by the Council, in consequence of his Majesty's wish, that another regiment should be ordered to Versailles, to do duty about the King.

In the selection of the regiment which was to be added to the King's guard, the Ministers considered principally which was eminently distinguished for an attachment to his Majesty's person.

The Regiment du Roi, or the King's own regiment, would therefore have been singled out on this very account; but it consisted of four battallions, and it was feared that the approach of so very numerous a corps, would have given umbrage to the people.

The well known attachment of the Marquis de Lusignan, sprung himself from kings, to the person of Louis XVI. and the attachment of his regiment to their Colonel, determined the King to order the regiment de Flandre, commanded by that Nobleman to march to Versailles.

The military etiquette, of France has established a custom through the service, that when a regiment marches into a town where there are troops in garrison, it is always entertained at the expence of those troops.

In consequence of this etiquette, and by no means through design, the officers of the Flanders regiment were invited to dinner by the life guards.

The dinner was served up on the stage of the opera-house in the palace, as the most capacious place.

When the glass had circulated rather freely, some toasts were given by the life guards, strongly expressive of loyalty to the King.

The officers of the Flanders regiment shouted approbation when they heard them, and drank them in the English stile with loud huzzas.

This convinced the life guards that their guests and they were all of one mind; and then it was that the proposal was made for trampling under foot the National cockade, in which all joined most heartily.

The appearance of the King and Queen, who entered the place merely to do honor to the guests increased the flow of loyalty; but when the music struck up the air of O Richard—O my King, the allusion to his Majesty's situation, which those who ordered the band to play this tune, would have thought to be like that of Richard Coeur de Lion, the situation of a monarch deprived of his liberty, the officers felt themselves wound up to the highest pitch, and as if animated by one soul, began all to sing the words of the song.

The King himself was affected; he immediately walked out, unable to speak, and with his handkerchief up to his eyes.

The officers then solemnly pledged themselves to one another, that they would stand by their King, release him from the bondage in which he was kept by a vile canaille (such were their words) or perish in the attempt.

These gentlemen, however, were comparatively few in number, and therefore though they were of approved gallantry, they knew that if they were not backed by the soldiers, they could do nothing.

Such of the non-commissioned officers and privates as were known to have most influence on their fellow soldiers, were called in and sounded. They declared their readiness to fight for their King, and second their officers in what they called a glorious cause.

The officers thus sure of support, treated the Garde Bourgoise with sovereign contempt, ridiculed their unmilitary appearance, and insulted their national cockade.

As soon as the news of this transaction reached Paris, the people became alarmed for their safety—they dreaded lest this should be the fore-runner of a new revolution in the army, and that the different regiments would soon desert the popular cause with as much precipitation, as they had embraced it with levity.

They resolved therefore to crush this return of what they called loyalty, in the bud; and for this purpose the Marquis de la Fayette marched to Versailles with 20,000 men.

The Parisians have always been held in sovereign contempt by the French army, when there was any question of making them face an enemy; and therefore the regulars were not dismayed at the sight of this army, preceded by a body of furies in the shape of women.

The life guards, the 100 Swiss, the Flanders regiment, and the Trois Eveche's drew up to receive them—and if a man could judge from appearances, he would say, that there was not a single soldier belonging to this little army, who was not determined to withstand the militia, whilst he had a single round of powder and ball.

The officers, deceived by this appearance of firmness, did that which on no other occasion they would have been rash enough to do; they gave orders to fire.

The order was first given to the life guards, and was obeyed with alacrity.

It was next given to the Flanders regiment, but not a man obeyed it, on the contrary, the whole regiment went over to the people.

The dragoons (les trois Eveche's) sheathed their swords.

The commanding officer of the 100 Swiss, seeing this, gave no order at all.

The four companies of life guards, thus deserted, thus betrayed, seeing themselves left exposed to the fury of the militia, were obliged to fly; and some of the officers of the most distinguished families in France fell victims to their fury.

That the life guards were betrayed, is unquestionable, for had they not had the most positive assurances of support from the rest of the troops, they never would have been rash enough to withstand thousands.

The regiment de Flandre, which piqued itself on being sans tache, without stain, has brought indeligible disgrace upon itself, not for having refused to fire upon the people, for that act, considered abstractly, might be called patriotic.

But for having promised to stand by the life guards and their officers, whilst they had life, and for having afterwards deserted them, and suffered them to be cut to pieces by the militia.

As soon as the people became masters of the palace, they began to cry out, that if the King was suffered to remain at Versailles, the safety of the public would be endangered, and therefore they said that he must consent to place himself under the protection of his good city of Paris, and reside in that capital.

The sense of the people was made known to the King, who had it not in his power to oppose that sense.

He found that so impatient were the people for his departure, that they would not wait till apartments could be fitted up and aired for him in the Louvre, where the French Court has not been kept for many years; and therefore he was under the necessity of setting out immediately for what he considered not his palace in Paris, but his prison.

His ears were never once saluted with a Vive le Roi on the road to the capital; on the contrary the shouts of Vive le Nation echoed on every side.

The unfortunate Restorer of French Liberty, was led captive thro the streets, and once or twice he saw the dead bodies of two of the women killed by the life guards, placed in his way, that he might see, the people considered him as the author of their death.

His Majesty endeavored occasionally to look cheerful, but his dejection soon returned; and he had the appearance of a man who knew, or at least feared, that his journey would be closed by the tragic scene of his death.

The Queen never appeared more like a Queen, neither dejected, or affecting indifference; she displayed an equanimity which even her enemies were forced to admire.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The scarcity of bread, which threatened a famine at Paris, and was partly supposed to cause the late convulsion at Versailles, immediately ceased, and plenty was proclaimed on the King's arrival at Paris. Ever since that time, the citizens have been composed and satisfied respecting the article of corn.

The National Assembly of France is a daily expence of 24,000 livres to the Nation. Each Deputy is allowed 18 livres a day for his expences, which, with the salary of Secretaries, lights, and attendants, amounts to that sum. The good of the Nation may therefore be said to cost it 1000 crowns for every hour the Assembly sits, computing the sitting at eight hours a-day.

The Clergy of France are a great, and have been considered as a very powerful body. They consist, at present, of eighteen Archbishops, and one hundred and thirteen Bishops, all named and appointed by the King—who has (we mean *had*) likewise the nomination of seven hundred and seventy abbes, and of the Superiors of three hundred and seventeen converts of nuns. This, it may be supposed, gave the Crown great influence over the subject. This wonderful fabric, however, so lately deemed impregnable, is now evidently tottering.

Mr. Jefferson, the American Agent, as well as his secretary, who followed him to Cowes, met with every civility at the custom-house, by the express orders of Mr. Pitt; a circumstance which has produced more good will among the Americans, both for the minister and the country, than would have been obtained at another juncture from favors far more important.

We learn from Madrid, that the King of Spain has ordered a nine day's supplication to Heaven (neuvaine) over all his dominions, praying that the Almighty would be pleased to frustrate and confound all those counsels which tend to the humiliation of the monarchical power in France.

When the Inquisition in Spain is demolished, as it certainly must be in process of time, the history of that iniquitous prison will astonish mankind. The Bastile has been a paradise to that place of torments.

A happy turn.—At one of the late country assizes, where an indictment for an assault had been preferred against a woman for the ill usage of her husband, who is superannuated, his Counsel, in the heat of declamation, happened to say, that half the sex were devils! But seeing a number of genteel females in the Court, after a very short pause, he went on—"But the other half are angels! and several of them, said he, are now present.

From the LONDON ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY, 31*st May*, 1788.

A CAUSE was on Wednesday tried at Guildhall, before Mr. Juſtice Buller, the deciſion of which the Court declared to be of the greateſt importance to trade and commerce. The action was brought by Meſſrs Paizely and Co. to recover from Mr. Freeman, a conſiderable ſum of money, being the value of a quantity of cochineal which the plaintiffs ſtated they had ſold to a Mr. Faulk, a bankrupt, in conſequence of a fictitious credit and falſe character the defendant wilfully gave him as a merchant. It appeared in evidence, that during the inſolvency of Faulk, who was concerned in large ſpeculations, the defendant had given him a colorable credit, and fallacious reputation, repreſenting him as a merchant of reſponſibility, in which character he obtained goods from various houſes to a conſiderable amount; that Faulk having applied to the plaintiff for the goods in queſtion, a reference was made by the former to the defendant, reſpecting his character and reſponſibility; and that the defendant, repreſenting him as a perſon worthy of the higheſt credit, the plaintiffs, from that recommendation, truſted him with the goods in queſtion.

Mr. Piggott (as counſel for the defendant) made a moſt excellent ſpeech, in which he ſaid that no merchant's character would be ſecure, if a man was liable to be called into a court of juſtice, for giving a fellow-citizen a good character, as the denial of that character, upon application, might lead to the ruin of any tradeſman or merchant however reſpectable. Mr. Buller ſummed up the evidence with his uſual judgment and preciſion, accompanying it with many obſervations upon the importance of the preſent action to a commercial country; he ſaid, the queſtion for the jury to determine was, whether the defendant had knowingly ſpoken falſely, by repreſenting Faulk to be in poſſeſſion of that character as a reſponſible merchant, to which he had no claim, and in confidence of which repreſentation the plaintiffs had truſted him with their goods.

The Jury retired for ſome time, and brought in the verdict for the plaintiffs 427*l.* damages.

UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, November 21.

ON Tueſday, the 10th inſtant, the Diſtrict Court of the United States, in the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, was opened in the State-houſe in this city, by the Hon. FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Eſq. Judge of the Court.

Such members of Congreſs as were in town, the Mayor and Recorder of the city, and a number of reſpectable citizens attended on this occaſion.

After the commiſſions of the Judge, of the Attorney for the United States, and of the Marſhal of the Court were proclaimed, and a number of the Gentlemen of the Bar admitted, the Judge addreſſed the Grand Jury in a charge ſuited to the occaſion.

The Foreman, in behalf of the Jury, requeſted a copy of the Judge's Charge, for publication, of which the following are the concluding obſervations:

"Thus hath the government of United States been eſtabliſhed on the broad baſis of the will of the people; which is the only juſt and permanent foundation on which government can be built; for, *the people* are the true ſource of power, and the object of government ſhould be the good and proſperity of thoſe from whom government is derived, and for whom it is inſtituted.

"My hearers, will, I am ſure, rejoice with me in the proſpect of the future glory of our new founded empire—A dominion extending through various climates—reſources inexhauſtible—the bleſſings of nature improved and heightened by the powers of art—endleſs population—commerce unlimited—and, above all, the wealth and ſtrength of ſo many potent States, united and bound together by a liberal, and yet vigorous conſtitution, give us a reaſonable hope that America will ſoon riſe, like her own eagle, and ſoar above thoſe clouds and ſtorms which diſturb and terrify birds of a weaker wing.

"GENTLEMEN,

"If any crimes or offences, cognizable by the juriſdiction of this court, have come to your knowlege, it is your duty to enquire concerning them, and preſent them for trial. Should you want any information reſpecting the law, or inſtruction in points of form, the court, or the attorney for the United States, will be ready to give you all neceſſary aſſiſtance."

After the addreſs ſeveral cauſes, criminal, civil and maritime, were inſtituted in this new court.

Let me recommend (ſays a correſpondent) one particular of an important *employment*, for reducing the balance of trade which is againſt the citizens of America: WOOL! It is no exotic, and can owe to no foreigner! Be at expence on this article amongſt ourſelves: encourage the growth of it; and promote woolen manufactures: begin, in ſmall aſſociations or companies, with the ſimpleſt fabrications; ſuch as of blankets: they are neceſſary as coats. Other objects for a well applied induſtry will occur, the one after another. As a forerunner to promoting *employment*, be bold in amending the regulations reſpecting the poor: principally provide *checks* on the magiſtrates, governors, and overſeers, who through levity, weakneſſes or other cauſe, ſuffer their country to be ſhamefully abuſed and oppreſſed in particular parts of the continent, and involve in their lax government a marked encouragement of ſome of the greateſt evils that can enfeeble nations or affect mankind; *idleneſs* and *debauchery*, with their concomitent *wretchedneſs*. John will be at *eaſe*; will be *idle*; will be a *ſot*, becauſe John can whine himſelf into the ſociety of public paupers without difficulty, be and there provided for, as a drone, by the induſtrious. The laws provide for the poor, but——not for the impoſtor: I would provide for the poor, but——they ſhould be kept to ſome *employment*; all paupers who are capable of whittling a ſtick, may be induced to paſs their time in producing toys for others; as the Dutch people are uſed to ſupply our babies, big and little. A ſteadineſs in work, of various ſorts, according to the abilities of the reſpective inmates, would greatly leſſen the public burthen; both by the income produced by it, and from impoſtors ſhrinking from a compulſive work under *confinement*, when they can chuſe to work *at large*. Want of a right criterion for admitting of applicants, to be provided for at the public expence, is the principal cauſe of nine-tenths of them being in reaſon, in humanity, policy and in juſtice, improperly received. That a man is *poor*, is not alone ſufficient cauſe for the ſervants of the public to provide for him at the coſt of the induſtrious part of the community: beſides his being in a ſtate of indigence, he muſt be *incapable* of working ſufficiently to ſupport himſelf in neceſſaries; and he muſt be without any connection capable and compellable by law to provide for him. Indulging a whining drone, *capable* of getting a living by labor or in any way of his former employments, is encouraging the vices above enumerated, and in effect multiplies paupers and wretchedneſs. *Pen. Mercury.*

BOSTON, November 18.

It is a circumſtance worthy of remark, and at the ſame time reflects honor on Great-Britain, that in that kingdom the artiſts patronized by his Majeſty, are principally Americans. WEST is Hiſtorical Painter to, and a favorite of His Majeſty—COPLEY alſo ſtands high in the Royal favor—and we lately have ſeen that our young townſman, BROWN, has been appointed Painter to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of CLARENCE.

A correſpondent has been ſo obliging as to furniſh us with two papers, printed at Madras, in India, from which we have extracted the following paragragh:—

BENGAL, JANUARY 17.

DEHLI.

The fate of Gholoum Khadir Khan has been at length determined upon, and the mode of puniſhment preſcribed: His eyes are firſt to be ſcooped from their ſockets, with a ſimilar inſtrument to that with which he cauſed the unfortunate King's to be extracted; in this ſituation he is to remain for a certain time, in order that he himſelf may feel thoſe agonizing and unſpeakable ſufferings which he had occaſioned to another; he is then to be conducted to a place prepared for the occaſion, and interred to the middle, in which poſture he is to continue, to be ſhot at with poiſoned arrows, until he expires. His offences, it muſt be admitted, have been monſtrous; his puniſhment, however, we are ſorry to ſay, tho ſeemingly accommodated to his actions, is a ſpecies of refined retribution which too ſtrongly marks the ſanguinary principles which, unfortunately for mankind, ſtill influence Eaſtern governments. It may be ſaid, that it ſuits deſpotic States, where whatever inſpires fear, is the propereſt ſpring of government; but the voice of nature cries loudly againſt it.

POPE'S ORRERY.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in this town.

You may be aſſured that the Univerſity at Cambridge, in New-England, is in poſſeſſion of a far better Orrery than ever was made in England; for in my hearing, the King's Aſtronomers and Mathematicians allowed that there never was one made in England equal to that of RITTENHOUSE'S, at Philadelphia—and according to Mr. POPE'S deſcription of the plan of his Orrery, they acknowledged his to be much ſuperior; and told him "they have purchaſed it of you for almoſt a ſong, for it is impoſſible ſuch an one ſhould be made in England ſhort of twelve hundred guineas.

In addition to the many manufactures riſing progreſſively in America, no mention has as yet been made of the Ivory Comb Manufactory in this town—A branch of manufacture which now produces, even for exportation, Combs as cheap, and as well made, as any in Europe, and which, if properly encouraged, would not only ſave but bring much money into the town.

NATIONAL MONITOR.——No. XXVIII.

"Truth and Fidelity are the pillars of the State; If any blind Sampſon break but theſe, the fabric falls, and cruſhes all to pieces."

IT is of the laſt importance to the honor and ſtability of our national government, that its foundations ſhould be laid in *faith* and *juſtice*. In order to this, the public engagements ſhould be made with great *caution* and *reſerve*; and ſo *within* the limits of fair, and probable calculation, that the performance may, if poſſible, always *exceed*, but never *fall ſhort* of expectation. A punctual man is an anchor to his friends, and connections; but confidence in the public ſhould be an immoveable pyramid of truſt, that cannot fail. Whether the Continental, or State Governments, have in times paſt, been *profuſe* in their promiſes, and remiſs in the diſcharge of them, need not be enquired into: but certain it is, that the public has not been conſidered, as in ſound policy it ſhould have been, the moſt *eligible* creditor; and from this want of confidence in the public faith, the debts of our country have been contracted on ſuch terms, as have amazingly augmented their amount.

From this dear bought experience, a very important leſſon may be learned: and that is, not to make a ſingle engagement, beyond our abilities. Such a determination, it is true, may diſſolve the airy viſions of many ſplenetic ſyſtem-mongers, and ſanguine ſpeculators; but it is the only line of prudence and ſucceſs. The reflecting, ſubſtantial creditors of the nation will appreciate the merit of ſuch a reſolution, as the only ſafe and effectual mode of eſtabliſhing the public credit, and placing the United States upon ſuch a footing, as will enable them to make their future contracts upon terms of equity and common juſtice.

The United States are doubtleſs in poſſeſſion of reſources commenſurate to their demands: but theſe reſources are many of them *latent*; and tho' of ſuch a nature, as cannot leave a doubt upon the mind of any perſon of reflection and underſtanding, of their *ſufficiency*, and *permanency*; yet, they will require time to be brought into full operation. The public exigencies may ſeem to require immediate and extraordinary exertions; but the point of ability, is the point of utility; and unduly ſtraining upon the patriotiſm of the country, in order to realize an object not eaſily within our reach, will place this moſt deſirable event, the eſtabliſhment of the public credit, in a perilous ſituation. The creditors of the Union, and of the reſpective States, will doubtleſs prefer a ſyſtem of *certainty*, upon a ſcale, within the compaſs of the public ability, to a widely extended circle of paper promiſes that muſt finally be loſt in the ſea of ſpeculation. What cannot be *performed* ſhould never be *promiſed*: for, as one of the ancients hath ſaid, *the people that violate their promiſes, make the Gods their enemies.*

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 28.

Wedneſday laſt being the anniverſary of the evacuation of this city by the Britiſh troops, and of the entrance of the American army, colors were diſplayed at the fort, and at noon a federal ſalute was fired at the battery.

In moſt of the States of the Union, it has been thought proper by their reſpective Executives to republiſh the proclamation of the Preſident of the United States, recommending the obſervance of a day of public thankſgiving, with ſome additions; but in this State, ſo fully perſuaded were the Executive, that it would have a *general* and *prompt* attention paid to it without this formality, that the proclamation has been left to operate on its own intrinſic, federal principles. The perſuaſion if we may judge from the example of this city, was well founded.

Of all the ſubjects that come under the public cognizance in a free State, there is none that excites greater uneaſineſs, jealouſy, and debate than that of finance; and yet there is none attended with greater difficulty in its management, and on which greater candor, patience and good humor ought to be exerciſed.

THEATRE——JOHN-STREET.

The Entertainment at the THEATRE, on Tueſday evening laſt, appeared, by the repeated plaudits, to give the fulleſt ſatisfaction to a very crouded houſe: The ſelections for the Evening were made with judgment—and animated by the preſence of the illuſtrious perſonages, who honored the exhibition, the Players exerted their beſt abilities. The Pieces performed were the TOY—The CRITIC, and a new Comic Sketch, entitled DARBY'S RETURN. The latter piece is the production of the ſame ingenious hand, who hath already contributed ſo much to the entertainment of the public by "*The Father, or American Shandyiſm.*" "DARBY'S RETURN" is replete with the happieſt illuſions to intereſting events, and very delicately turned compliments. On the appearance of THE PRESIDENT, the audience roſe, and received him with the warmeſt acclamations—the genuine effuſions of the hearts of FREEMEN.

The ſhip Maſſachuſetts, burthen 800 tons, Job Prince, commander, is adverti ſed to ſail from Boſton for Canton, in China, in February next, and to return to the port of New York in May, 1791.

The Mail from New-York to Philadelphia, and *vice verſa* after the firſt day of January next, will be diſpatched five times in each week, leaving New-York every day (except Saturday and Sunday) at 8 o'clock, A. M. and Philadelphia the ſame day, at 9 A. M.

The friends to the rights of human nature, and particularly every American, muſt feel intereſted in the commotions which now agitate the kingdom of France. The proſpect that opened upon that people, of a compleat emancipation from a ſtate of abject deſpotiſm, impreſſed the moſt pleaſing ſenſations upon every philanthropic mind. That they may finally eſtabliſh a free government, is moſt devoutly to be wiſhed. Recent accounts, however ſeem to corroborate the hackneyed ſentiment, that mankind are alike in every age. A triumphant majority too ſeldom diſcovers a proper ſenſe of the rights of the minority. Diſtinctions will obtain in all governments; they are truly eſtimable only in free States; for there, they are held by the moſt precious and deſirable tenure—the good will of the people, founded on merit, and ſanctioned by the laws. However, in France a very reſpectable and formidable body, compoſed of clergy and laity, has long been eſtabliſhed; endowed it is true, with privileges and immunities, degrading to the people, and hoſtile to their rights. Theſe exemptions the nobility have moſt nobly diveſted themſelves of: but their ſacrifices do not ſeem to be ſufficient; and from confounding and involving all diſtinctions, the tranſition to ſtripping the Sovereign of the eſſentials of monarchy is very natural. Happy will it be for the French nation, if the exceſſes of a ſpirit of reformation do not combine an intereſt againſt the National Aſſembly, that may prove paramount to all their fine ſpun, democratical theories of government.

EXTRACT.

YE Fathers, ye generous protectors of American liberty, you may form Conſtitutions and laws, that ſhall cloſely approximate even perfection itſelf; but unleſs you enable your people to ſee the beauty, the worth of them, all will be in vain! You may as well "caſt pearl to ſwine." Would you preſerve to yourſelves and your poſterity the bleſſings and happineſs of your dear bought republican government, or indeed your government itſelf, you muſt encourage a general education among all ranks of ſociety! You muſt preſcribe, adopt and bring into operation, a ſyſtem of education, by which the minds of your people, in general, from generation to generation, may be ſo far enlightened as to diſcover and realize the true principles and excellence of civil liberty! And I ſee not why this may not be done. The Americans, as a nation, are already the beſt inſtructed people under the ſun. There are, perhaps, individuals in other countries, who have made greater advances in arts and ſciences; but I preſume there is not a nation on earth, where the people at large are ſo well informed. Why may they not be raiſed one degree higher in point of education? Were the people abſolutly obliged to maintain regular ſchools, and in ſuch number that all the children might be taught, would not the neceſſary knowledge ſoon be diffuſed throughout the continent? O! why may we not flatter ourſelves that it was reſerved for America to convince the world that a republican government may exiſt in its utmoſt purity to the final cloſe of human nature?

ARRIVALS.—NEW-YORK.

Wedneſday. Ship Speightſtown, Jackſon, Madeira.
Sloop Cato, Darrel, Kingſton, 45 days.
Sloop Sally, Lawrence, Cape-Francois, 24 days.
Sloop Nancy, ———, Baltimore.
Sloop Nabby, Gardner, Charleſton, 10 days.
Thurſday. Sloop Sally, Raiſbeck, St. Johns, N. B. 10 days.

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *THE Gazette of the United States circulates in every part of the Union—being honored by ſubſcribers in Georgia, South and North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, New-York, Connecticut, Rhode-Iſland, Maſſachuſetts, New-Hampſhire, and Diſtrict of Maine, Canada, Europe, and the Weſt Indies. This extenſive circulation renders it a proper vehicle for* ADVERTISEMENTS *of a general, commercial and governmental import:—By the particular deſire and advice, therefore, of a number of its patrons, this paper will be open for the reception of advertiſements of the above deſcription; which as they will convey intelligence of an intereſting nature, the Editor hopes their inſertion will meet the approbation of his friends in general. Should the number at any time amount to more than a page in the Gazette, they will be given in a Supplement.*

JOHN FENNO.

New-York, Nov. 28, 1789.

MR. ADAMS'S LETTERS.

LETTER XIV.

AMSTERDAM, OCT. 26, 1780.

SIR,

THE fourteenth queſtion is, "*What is the quantity of paper money in circulation? What credit the inhabitants have for it, in their daily buſineſs? What deſigns the inhabitants have by maintaining its credit? What by preventing its increaſe? And in what manner do they realize it?*"

The quantity of paper bills in circulation, on the 18th of March laſt, was two hundred millions of paper dollars.

The Congreſs ſtated the value of it, upon an average, at forty for one; amounting, in the whole, to five millions, of ſilver dollars, or one million and a quarter ſterling. This they did, by reſolving to receive one ſilver dollar in lieu of forty paper ones, in the payment of taxes. This was probably allowing more than the full value for the paper; becauſe, by all accounts, the bills paſſed from hand to hand, in private tranſactions, at ſixty or ſeventy for one.

The deſigns of the inhabitants, in preſerving its credit as much as they can, are very good and laudable. The deſigns are, that they may have a fixed and certain medium, both for external and internal commerce: That every man may have an equal profit from his induſtry, and for his commodities: That private and public debts may be juſtly paid: And every man may pay an equal and proportional ſhare of the public expences. and this is their deſign in preventing its increaſe; becauſe it is impoſſible, if the quantity is increaſed, to prevent the depreciation of the whole in circulation.

They realize it in varions ways. Some have lent it to the public, and received loan-office certificates for it, upon intereſt, which are to be paid in proportion to their value in ſilver at the time of their dates. Some purchaſe with it the produce of the country, which they export to the Weſt-Indies, and to Europe; and, by this means, ſupply the French and Spaniſh fleets and armies, both upon the continent of America, and the Weſt-India iſlands: Others purchaſe merchandizes imported with it: Others purchaſe bills of exchange upon France, Spain, &c. Others purchaſe ſilver and gold with it; and others purchaſe houſes and lands.—Others have paid their debts with it, to ſuch a degree, that the people of America were never ſo little in debt, in their private capacities, as at preſent.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN ADAMS.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Begun and held at the City of *New-York*, on Wedneſday the Fourth of *March*, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

An ACT *to recognize and adapt to the Conſtitution of the United States the eſtabliſhment of the* TROOPS *raiſed under the reſolve of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.*

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled*, That the eſtabliſhment contained in the reſolve of the late Congreſs, of the third day of October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty ſeven, except as to the mode of appointing the officers, and alſo as is hereinafter provided, be, and the ſame is hereby recognized to be the eſtabliſhment for the troops in the ſervice of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That the pay and allowances of the ſaid troops be the ſame as have been eſtabliſhed by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, by their reſolution of the twelfth of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five.

And be it further enacted, That all commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned officers and privates, who are or ſhall be in the ſervice of the United States, ſhall take the following oaths or affirmations, to wit: "I, A. B. do ſolemnly ſwear or affirm (as the caſe may be) that I will ſupport the Conſtitution of the United States." "I, A. B. do "ſolemnly ſwear or affirm (as the caſe may be) "to bear true allegiance to the United States "of America, and to ſerve them honeſtly and "faithfully againſt all their enemies or oppoſers "whatſoever, and to obſerve and obey the orders "of the Preſident of the United States of Amerı"ca, and the orders of the officers appointed "over me."

And be it further enacted, That the ſaid troops ſhall be governed by the the rules and articles of war which have been eſtabliſhed by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, or by ſuch rules and articles of war, as may hereafter by law be eſtabliſhed.

And be it further enacted, That for the purpoſe of protecting the inhabitants of the frontiers of the United States from the hoſtile incurſions of the Indians, the Preſident is hereby authorized to call into ſervice from time to time, ſuch part of the militia of the States reſpectively, as he may judge neceſſary for the purpoſe aforeſaid; and that their pay and ſubſiſtence while in ſervice, be the ſame as the pay and ſubſiſtence of the troops abovementioned.

And be it further enacted, That this act ſhall continue and be in force until the end of the next ſeſſions of Congreſs, and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, SEPTEMBER THE 29th, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER, 28, 1789.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SEPT. 19, 1789.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of ANTICIPATIONS.

No. II.

A PARTICULAR STATEMENT of WARRANTS drawn by the late Board of Treaſury on MICHAEL HILLEGAS, late Treaſurer of the United States, which remain unpaid, and were compriſed in the Eſtimate made by the Secretary of the Treaſury of the United States, and by him reported to the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States.

Date of Warrants.	*No.*	*In whoſe favor. Department, and for what drawn.*	*Dol. 90ths.*
		For the PAY of the ARMY.	
1788. Oct. 6.	1015.	Joſeph Howell, jun. Paymaſter-General, being on Account of Pay due to the Troops in ſervice, for the Year 1788,	20,000
Dec. 31.	1043.	Ditto, being to diſcharge Pay and	
	to	Forage due to the Army, up to the	
	1051.	31ſt of December, 1788, viz.	
		No. 1043, Six Thou. Dol. 6000	
		1044, ditto, 6000	
		1045, ditto, 6000	
		1046, ditto, 6000	
		1047, ditto, 6000	
		1048, ditto, 6000	
		1049, ditto, 6000	
		1050, Four ditto, 4000	
		1051, ditto, 4000	
		50,000	
		Deduct ſo much paid, 4,086 45	
			45,931 45
1789.	1085.	Ditto, being for the Arrears of the four months ſpecie pay, for the Year 1783. granted to the non-commiſſioned officers and privates of the late Virginia line,	3,500
	1086.	Ditto drawn in like manner with the foregoing, and for the ſame purpoſe,	3,000
	1087.	Ditto, ditto, and for ſame purpoſe,	2,000
	1088.	Ditto, ditto, and for ſame purpoſe,	2,522 17
	1089.	Ditto, being on account of ſubſiſtence due to the officers of the Virginia line, for the year 1782 and 1783,	1,626 76
Feb. 8.	1090.	Ditto, being for the arrears of the four months ſpecie pay, for the year 1783, due to the non-commiſſioned officers and privates of Col. Poſey's Detachment of the Virginia line,	3,102
	1091.	Ditto, being on account of the arrearage of ſubſiſtence due the officers of the Virginia line, for the years 1782 and 1783.	3,539 31
	1092.	Ditto, being for the arrears of pay, for the Year 1783, due to Col. Gibſon's detachment of the Virginia line,	3,490 60
	1093.	Ditto, being for the arrears of the four months ſpecie pay, granted to the non-commiſſioned officers and privates of the late North-Carolina line, for the Year 1783,	4,500
	1094.	Ditto, drawn in like manner with the foregoing, and for the ſame purpoſe,	3,500
	1095.	Ditto, ditto, and for the ſame purpoſe,	3,000
	1096.	Do. do. for the ſame purpoſe,	3,000
	1097.	Do. do. for the ſame purpoſe,	3,320 60
			105,915 49
		CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.	
1787. Sept. 10.	750.	Stephen Bruce, for proviſions and ſundry articles in the clothing and Quartermaſter's department, furniſhed the troops in the State of Maſſachuſetts, between the 21ſt of November 1786, and the 21ſt of June, 1787.	669 51
1789. March 2.	1099.	William Hill, being on account of his contract of the 4th of February laſt, for clothing the troops in ſervice, 6,000	
		Deduct ſo much paid on ditto, 4,330 39	
			1,669 35
March 3.	1101.	Royal Flint, for ſo much payable on the 1ſt of October, 1789, agreeably to his contract with the Board of Treaſury, being for clothing, &c. ſupplied the troops in ſervice, in the year 1788,	3,000
	1102.	Ditto, for the ſame purpoſe,	3,000
	1103.	Ditto, for ditto,	3,000
	1104.	Ditto, for ditto,	3,000
	1105.	Ditto, for ditto,	3,449 75
			17,788 71
Amount of anticipations by the late Board of Treaſury,			189,906 34

Treaſury of the United States.
Regiſter's Office, September 24, 1788.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Regiſter.*

EXTRACT.

Avarice may pile; robbery may plunder; mines may be opened; hidden treaſures may be diſcovered; gameſters may win caſh; conquerors may win kingdoms; but all ſuch means of acquiring riches are tranſient and determinable—while induſtry and commerce, are the natural, the living, the never-failing fountains from whence the wealth of this world can alone be taught to flow.

PRICE CURRENT.—NEW-YORK.
NOVEMBER 28.
DOLLARS at 8s.

Jamaica Spirits,	5ſ3.
Antigua Rum,	4ſ9.
St. Croix, do.	4ſ6.
Country, do.	2ſ10.
Molaſſes,	2ſ4. a 2ſ3.
Brandy,	5ſ9. a 6ſ.
Geneva,	5ſ.
Do. in caſes,	28ſ. a 29ſ.
Muſcovado Sugar,	80ſ. a 72ſ.
Loaf, do.	1ſ3.
Lump, do.	1ſ1½.
Pepper,	3ſ.
Pimento,	2ſ2. a 2ſ.
Coffee,	1ſ8. a 1ſ9.
Indigo, (Carolina)	3ſ. a 6ſ.
Do. French,	18ſ.
Rice,	23ſ. a 24ſ.
Superfine Flour,	43ſ. a 44ſ.
Common do.	39ſ. a 40ſ.
Rye do.	25ſ.
Indian Meal,	18ſ.
Rye,	4ſ9. *pr. buſh.*
Corn, (Southern)	4ſ.
Do. (Northern,)	4ſ3. a 4ſ6.
Beef, firſt quality,	45ſ. a 48ſ.
Pork, firſt quality,	70ſ. a 75ſ.
Oats,	1ſ7.
Flax-ſeed,	5ſ6 a 5ſ9.
Ship bread per cwt.	21ſ.
Country refined bar-iron,	28l. a 30l.
Do. bloomery,	25l. a 26l.
Swedes do.	45l.
Ruſſia do.	30l.
Pig-iron,	8l 10ſ. a 9l.
German ſteel, per lb.	9d.
Nails American, by caſk. per. lb. 4d.	14d.
Do. do. do. 6d.	12d.
Do. do. do. 8d.	9½d.
Do. do. do. 10d.	7½d a 8½d.
Do. do. do. 12d.	
Do. do. do. 20d.	
Do. do. do, 24d.	
Pot aſh, per ton,	39l. a 40l.
Pearl aſh,	48l a 50l.
Bees-wax per lb.	2ſ3.
Mackarel per barr.	26ſ. a 30ſ.
Herrings,	18ſ.
Mahogany, Jamaica, per foot,	10d.
Dominico, do.	9d.
Honduras, do.	7d.
Logwood unchipped, per ton.	8l.
Do. chipped.	14l.
2 inch white oak plank, per m.	10l. 10ſ.
1 inch do.	5l.
2 inch white pine plank,	8l.
1½ inch do.	6l. 10ſ.
1 inch do.	3l. 10ſ.
2 inch pitch pine do.	10l.
1½ inch do.	6l. 10ſ.
1 inch do.	4l.
Pitch pine ſcantling,	3l. 8ſ.
Cyprus 2 feet ſhingles,	1l. 10ſ.
Do. 22 inch do.	1l. 8ſ.
Cedar 2 inch do.	1l. 10ſ
Do. 22 inch do.	1l. 6ſ.
Do. 18. inch do.	18ſ
Butt white oak ſtaves,	35ſ.
Pipe do. do.	9l.
Hogſhead do. do.	6l. 10ſ.
Do. do. heading,	8l.
Iriſh barrel do. ſtaves,	3l. 5ſ.
Hogſhead red oak do.	5l. 5ſ.
Do. French do.	5l.
Hogſhead hoops,	4l.
White oak ſquare timber per ſquare foot,	10d.
Red wood, per ton,	28l.
Fuſtick,	10l.
Beaver, per lb.	12ſ. a 16ſ.
Otter per ſkin,	9ſ. 32ſ.
Grey fox,	4ſ7.
Martin,	4ſ10
Racoon,	3ſ6 a 7ſ6.
Muſkrat,	10d. a 14d.
Beaver hats,	64ſ.
Caſtor do.	48ſ.
Chocolate,	14d.
Cocoa,	70ſ. a 80ſ.
Cotton,	1ſ9.
Tar, pr. bar.	18ſ.
Pitch,	16ſ.
Turpentine,	16ſ.
Tobacco, James River,	4d. a 3½d.
Do. York,	4d. a 3½d.
Do. Rappahanock,	2d a 3½d.
Do. Maryland, coloured,	5½d.
Do. Weſtern-ſhore,	2d a 3½d.
Lead in pigs, pr cwt.	60ſ.
Do. bars,	68ſ.
Do. Shot,	68ſ.
Red lead,	68ſ.
White do. dry,	95ſ.
White do. in oil,	5l. 12ſ.
Salt-petre hams,	7½d.
Spermaceti candles,	3ſ.
Mould do.	11d. a 1ſ.
Tallow dipt,	9½d.
Soap,	6d. a 8d.
Caſtile ſoap,	9d. a 10d.
Engliſh cheeſe, pr. lb.	15d.
Country do.	5d.
Butter,	1ſ.
Hyſon tea,	11ſ. a 12ſ.
Sequin do.	6ſ6.
Bohea do.	2ſ3. a 2ſ4.
Ginſeng,	3ſ. a 4ſ6.
Starch Poland,	7d.
Snuff,	2ſ3.
Allum ſalt, water meaſure, pr. buſh.	3ſ6.
Liverpool do.	2ſ.
Madeira wine, pr. pipe,	60l. a 90l.
Port,	46l.
Liſbon, pr. gal.	5ſ.
Teneriff,	4ſ.
Fyall,	3ſ3.
Dutch gun-powder, pr. cwt.	8l.
Nail rods, pr. ton,	36l.
Lintſeed oil, pr. gal.	4ſ.
Whale do. pr. barrel,	50ſ. a 56ſ.
Spermaceti do,	6l.
Shake-down hhds.	3ſ6

Publiſhed by JOHN FENNO, No. 9, MAIDEN-LANE, near the *Oſwego-Market*, NEW-YORK.—[3 *dol. pr. an.*]